

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

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BY JOHN TAYLOR,

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(John Taylor.) Your paid, to receive attention.

REMARKS

Of Mr. BACKENSTOS, in the house of Representatives, January, 1845, against the Senate Bill, for the unconditional repeal of the Nauvoo Charter.

Mr. BACKENSTOS of Hancock, said, he arose under embarrassment, to speak upon this question, having been preceded by gentlemen on both sides, who had favored the house with a display of talent and ability which it was not his good fortune to possess. But, impressed with the importance of the bill to a very large and respectable portion of his constituents, he felt called upon to say a few words, and state to the house some of the objections which might be urged against its passage. He considered it a matter of deep interest to that persecuted people who are to be affected by the bill now under consideration, involving their peace, happiness, and prosperity; it certainly was a subject which had enlisted the feelings, and in some degree the prejudices of a great portion of the community; on the one hand the anxious citizens of Nauvoo are looking for the maintenance of their just and equitable rights, while on the other the vindictive spirit of intolerance and persecution are awaiting their victim.

The foiled ambition of disappointed demagogues is struggling to mount itself upon the misfortune and ruin of that people; demons in human shape infest our gallery with their presence; they are watching our deliberations with breathless anxiety and earnest expectation that we will sanction their deeds of violence and crime by our acts of legislation. I have been sorry, Mr. Speaker, to witness the manifestation of prejudice which has been exhibited during this discussion. Men occupying the high and responsible seats of legislators should never suffer themselves to be moved by excitement, or influenced by so base a passion as prejudice; there are the elements of feeble minds and ungenerous hearts, and should never be suffered to enter the sacred temple of liberty and laws—the hall of legislation.

The remarks made by the gentleman from Macon, (Mr. Benedict) told us in language too plain to be misunderstood, that he felt their influence and was subject to their control. His eloquence no one can help but admire. In his manner, his gestures, and his language, he was truly sarcastic, and upon the whole succeeded admirably well in scandalizing the "Mormons." He said, he was willing to mete out even handed justice to them and gave us the beautiful and well painted figure of a scale suspended from the finger of the Almighty, and while he gazed contemptuously upon the picture he had drawn with an expression of vindictiveness, while on the other hand he would also apply the sword of vengeance, which part of the figure he represented with a smile upon his lip, at least he showed a disposition to imitate them upon the altar of indignation. Perhaps there may be some good reason for the deep interest the gentleman seems to take in their prosecution and oppression; great men (I understand he has sometimes aspirations to a seat in the United States Congress) are sometimes disappointed; it may have been so with the gentleman from Macon, (Mr. Benedict), inasmuch as in 1842, he made a pilgrimage to the city of Nauvoo, first procuring letters of introduction and recommendations from a distinguished latter day saint, then living at Spring field, to the Mormon prophet, and other leading men at the city of Nauvoo. [Here Mr. Backenstos was called to order by Mr. Benedict, the chair deciding Mr. Backenstos not out of order, proceeded.] It has ever been a custom whenever any distinguished individual visited that city, to throw open the public halls and extend to them the freedom of the city. This usual mark of respect was, however, omitted on this occasion. I do not wish to be understood as charging the gentleman with having been moved altogether, because of this neglect, but might it not be true that he left Nauvoo disappointed?

Mr. Speaker, one very important reason in my mind why we should not repeal the city charter of Nauvoo is, that you strip the largest and most populous city in this state of all her police regulations. Why not amend the charter in all its objectionable features? Why not leave them powers sufficient to maintain an efficient city organization? Shall we in any manner take part by our acts in this hall, and sanction the violence and crime committed in the wild and lawless crusade against the citizens of Nauvoo?

Already have I received letters from Hancock, signed by some of the best settlers of that county, who say that the cry has now gone out that the legislature have sanctioned the violence of Mobocracy; that we are with them in all their acts, give free tolerance to their crimes, and sanction their murder. Let this be true, let those wrought up by excitement—impelled to action by heartless prejudices, swear that we approve of their courses, and new scenes of increased difficulties will arise and more blood will be shed. The peace of the people of Hancock hangs upon the action of this House. Let gentlemen well consider before they subscribe to any act of partial legislation, which is to endanger the safety or destroy the just rights of any community.

During this discussion, the Mormons have been accused of every offence known to the catalogue of crimes, every depravation committed in that section of country where they live, has been heaped upon them, no matter where the charges originated, or how they have been propagated, whether true or false, they have been dealt out with an unsparring hand and urged against them as reasons for the repeal of their city charter. That base men calling themselves Mormons infest the city of Nauvoo, is equally true, how can it be otherwise in the nature of things with a population of from 12 to 14,000 souls. I do not appear on this floor to justify the citizens of Nauvoo for any wrongs committed, but I appear to defend them and all others in their just, equitable and constitutional rights. Neither do I appear in this hall for the purpose of abusing or saying hard things against the Mormons or anti-Mormons, let even handed justice be done unto all. It is said that the people of the city of Nauvoo have violated their chartered privileges, that they had issued the writ of "habeas corpus," and released or discharged the Mormon prophet. This is true, they did issue the writ of habeas corpus; but is there nothing to be said in palliation for that proceeding? Let me inform this house that one of the ablest jurists of the military tract, publicly declared that such power was granted in the charter of Nauvoo; the legal gentleman procured the writ and afterwards appeared before municipal court, and ably contended that the charter granted them not only the power to issue the writ, but also to hear and determine the case, which resulted in the discharge of the accused. It is true we were at that time on the eve of a warmly contested congressional election, the Mormon vote being considered no small item in deciding the question. Mr. Walker, the whig candidate for congress, on several occasions in his stump speeches, declared that the Nauvoo city charter, granted to the municipal court of that city, the power to issue the writ of "habeas corpus," in the case which arose upon the requisition of the executive of Missouri, for the surrender of Joseph Smith, and also that the municipal court had the power under their charter to hear and determine the case. All those acquainted with Mr. Walker's legal abilities, and also with his general high character and standing in the community, will readily attach great importance to his legal opinions.

Mr. Speaker—I would ask whether there is not some mitigation for this stretch of the power granted, or supposed to be granted, in the Nauvoo charter. It has been urged by those in favor of the repeal of the charter, that the citizens of that place are a lawless banditti, gathered together for the purpose of protecting one another. Sir, I here declare that such is not the truth, I know that community too well to be mistaken; such a charge is a foul calumny against thousands of honest, virtuous, law abiding, peaceable, industrious, and unoffending citizens, and I feel myself called upon in justice to that portion of my constituents, to throw back the foul aspersions with indignation to the feet of him who gave them utterance.

Much has been said in the course of the debate concerning the quiet and peaceable old citizens, of Hancock county; many encomiums have been heaped upon them. Mr. Speaker, I can not command language strong enough to express my feelings in giving utterance of praise to the moral worth and commendable conduct of the "quiet and peaceable" old citizens of Hancock county. Gentlemen would I presume, have bestowed so many eulogies upon the quiet and peaceable old citizens of Hancock county had they but known that they were speaking praise-worthy of many Mormon citizens. I will here remark that many, very many of the old citizens of Hancock county have embraced the "Mormon" religion. The term of "old citizens" in Hancock is not understood to mean, by the anti-Mormons, those pioneers of the county who have made the first settlements in old Hancock; but have joined the Mormon church and live an exemplary life, will have lost their old citizenship according to anti-Mormonism; any scape gallow or blackleg, who may happen into Hancock

county, and who rails out against the Mormons and cries out extermination &c. he will then pass for an "old citizen" if he has been in the county but one week. If any old cow, horse, or pig, always off within 30 miles of Nauvoo, it is always charged upon the poor Mormons, in the absence of all testimony. If any crime is committed in Hancock, it is always managed such a way by the times the news passes through the columns of the Warsaw Signal, as to saddle the offense upon some Mormon, whose name is unknown to the editor or any one else.

Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as the gentlemen on the other side of the question have been charging all manner of crimes against the Mormons, they have indiscreetly impeached, indicted, and found guilty of every possible crime, known to our laws; such has been the declarations of gentlemen upon this floor. All the disturbances in Hancock have been packed upon the Mormons; this is not only untrue and unjust, but is also calculated to mislead the public mind; one general impeachment has been made against the Mormons. Now sir, I have drawn up an impeachment with specifications against these "self styled" law abiding anti-Mormons; I do not design to say anything which is not susceptible of the clearest proof; in the first place, I will state that the enemies of the citizens of Nauvoo formed a conspiracy to provoke them into an outbreak. (Here Mr. B. made sundry charges of crime and misdemeanor against the anti-Mormons, as follows:

I charge them of having called public meetings and loudly and strongly threaten the extermination of the Mormon population, and all those who would not join in their wicked schemes.

I charge them with having reported that their property was stolen by Mormons, when there was not the slightest evidence to that effect.

I charge them with having torn down the dwelling of a peaceable citizen, because he would not join them in their crusade against the Mormons, and driven him and his family from their home.

I charge them with having driven from the county seat of Hancock, peaceable and quiet citizens, some of whom were amongst the first settlers of that county, charged with no other crime, and guilty of no other offence, than that they were Mormons.

I charge them with having threatened and resisted the sheriff and his deputy, when acting under and by authority of law.

I charge them with openly resisting a constable when in the lawful discharge of his official duty, by assembling an armed force, and at the point of the bayonet preventing the arrest of a man charged with crime.

I charge them with having posted upon the doors of the dwellings of peaceable and unoffending families at the hour of midnight, written notices warning them to leave their home in a given time, threatening them with vengeance and destruction if they did not comply; filling up the hearts of men with consternation and dismay, and distracting defenceless women and children.

I charge them with having made base and false representations to his Excellency Gov. Ford, through some of their safety committees, and of endeavoring to inflame the public mind with the free circulation of falsehoods.

I charge them with having sent emissaries to the state of Missouri, to procure aid to carry out their base and wicked designs.

I charge them with having undertaken to revoke a contract through one of their local committees, between one of the first settlers and a peaceable quiet Mormon.

I charge them with having assembled, with dirks, pistols, bowie knives, and clubs, to intimidate and resist the county commissioners court of Hancock, when in the due exercise of their public functions.

I charge them with having called out the militia of the neighboring counties in the name of the Governor and commander in chief without his authority or consent.

I charge them with having leveled their cannon and fired their muskets into steam boats, when on their way up the great Mississippi river, compelling them to land at the town of Warsaw, there to be detained to undergo a search.

I charge them with having hanged our Governor in "effigy" because he would not join them in their oppressions of the Mormons, and

I charge them with having committed murder without a parallel for its atrocity and cowardice upon the annals of American history.

Mr. Speaker, these are crimes and misdemeanors, which I charge upon the Anti-Mormons in and about Hancock county; and sir, these charges are substantially true and I defy any one to controvert them; they are susceptible of proof and cannot be denied; those outrages which I have enumerated have been committed by that portion of the Anti-Mor-

mon party, which we might well denominate as the Mob portion; there are many who style themselves anti-Mormons, yet at the same time they look upon this Mob faction with alarm and indignation. Then, Sir, if you are in search of crimes and criminals in Hancock county, you need not go amongst the Mormons, for you will find them as thick as hail amongst that very class of citizens who style themselves anti-Mormons, who are asking this legislature to repeal the Nauvoo city charter in order more successfully to oppress that people and drive them from our state. Do the citizens in the surrounding counties of Hancock ask or petition us for the repeal of the Mormon charters, as some are pleased to term them? Does your table groan under the petitions which have come up from the people praying for an unconditional repeal of the city charter of Nauvoo? No; not a single petition has made its appearance. No voice has been heard demanding this hasty action. It would be regarded as an act of oppression, unprecedented in this country and without a parallel in the history of legislation, to repeal a city charter, against the known and expressed will and wishes of the people, who reside under the operation of the chartered privileges. If the charter is repealed, it will be regarded, and I fear too truly, the legitimate offspring of religious prejudice and religious persecution.

Political aspirations have had much influence in waging war against the Mormons. Several of the leading Anti-Mormons have been, and continue to be the peculiar friends of the citizens of Nauvoo until they were disappointed in getting office through their votes, when they immediately turned against them and became their bitter enemies. One of the leading anti-Mormons who now holds a high office proposed to resign his office in favor of Hyrum Smith, the Patriarch of the Mormon church, and give his influence for Mr. Smith's election, on condition that he Mr. Smith, would procure for him a nomination for Congress, which to the honor of the Mormon, he said, was refused;—this occurred shortly before the "Carthage murder"; this same individual stands now indicted amongst others, for the murder of the Smiths, and that too, by an anti-Mormon grand jury; thus clearly establishing that political considerations govern at least some of that party; other cases might be cited which go to prove the same thing, and were it proper, names might be called and proof submitted to this House, to bear me out in this position.

While gentlemen are so loudly charging the people of Nauvoo with so much crime they must bear in mind that there has been less criminal cases in the Hancock circuit court, than in any other county in the State, of equal population. I was clerk of the circuit court of Hancock county, for several years, preceding my election to a seat on this floor, and necessarily must know all about the criminal proceedings in the circuit court of my county. The city of Nauvoo with a population of from 12 to 14,000 inhabitants, does not average exceeding twenty cases a year, of every description of crime.

Mr. Speaker, I will ask the special attention of the House while I would compare the city of Nauvoo with the city of Chicago, containing about an equal population; are we not told by an honorable member of this House from the county of Cook (Mr. Arnold) and also a distinguished member of the Chicago bar, that the criminal business of the city of Chicago consumes the entire time of the court during its sitting at that place, and that at the last term of the court, but one case out of the criminal docket was tried; thus creating the necessity of establishing a new court, in order that justice may be administered also in civil cases. How does this comparison stand, does it not prove that the city of Nauvoo is by far the most peaceable, moral, and law abiding city of the two? Where is then the justice of harping so much about Mormon vices and depredations? Sir, it is all a shallow pretence in making these charges, to mislead the public, and prejudice the minds of members, in favor of repealing the Nauvoo charter. Why are unwarranted attacks made upon the city of Nauvoo? Is it because the inhabitants of the city entertain peculiar religious sentiments, or is it because of their political predilection? I apprehend that it will be regarded by the world as a religious persecution, and I predict that it will have a tendency to increase their strength and numbers just in proportion to the persecutions which are heaped upon them; the history of religious persecution throughout the world, bears me out in this position.

With the Mormon religion, I have nothing to do; I am not a believer of their doctrine, nor an advocate of their church. If they choose to worship a stone, it is not my right to interfere and prevent them, it is a matter between them and their God. The gentleman from Jefferson (Mr. Hicks,) has thrown out a long speech, which I have no doubt is intended to do him much good when he again comes before his constituents

for office; he read some Bancombe ordinances from Brown's history of Illinois, which is a good offset to his Bancombe speech.

The gentleman from Sangamon, (Mr. Logan) the acknowledged leader of the minority of this House has defined his position with regard to the bill now under consideration, which of course settles the question so far as whiggery is concerned. He fears that the Mormons have not located at Nauvoo solely for Manufacturing, Agricultural and Commercial purposes, but that they have some other object in view. Sir, it is not notoriously known that it is a part of their religion to gather together and build a "great Temple," to the Deity; and does not the very argument of the gentleman tend to religious intolerance? He deprecates what he is pleased to style this one man power; does he forget that were his position true in relation to the Mormons (which I deny) he is battling against the federal principles so ably contended for by Alexander Hamilton, the founder of the political party of which he himself is so distinguished a member? The gentleman from Sangamon further tells us that he voted against amending the Nauvoo charter in the session of 1842 & 43; this is true; and so did every leading whig in the House and Senate, at that time. This can be accounted for from the fact that there was a congressional election, to come off in a few short months the Mormons were expected to hold the balance of power in one and perhaps two of the congressional districts. The course of the gentleman and his political friends on that occasion, is not at all surprising. The secret of their present hostility to their city charter lies concealed in the simple fact that they did not receive the Mormon votes at that and subsequent elections.

It was then admitted that they had chartered privileges which were not granted to any of the other cities in this State, and if it were not for motives like these, why did whig gentlemen vote to retain those extra powers in the Nauvoo charter. Gentlemen have asked how it is that so many reports are put in circulation, concerning Mormon depredations and Mormon outrages. Sir, how can it be otherwise, when such slanderous journals as the "Warsaw Signal," and a few other kindred prints are constantly busy at work, gathering and manufacturing all kinds of falsehoods for their columns, which are in many cases circulated free of charge throughout the country, in order to fan the excitement, and prejudice the public mind. No matter what the Mormons do, it is always wrong, their motives are impugned, and their actions belied by their enemies.

The public vehicle of mischief, the "Warsaw Signal," whose slanderous propensities has no equal in the country, (excepting one who I shall notice in due time) is entitled to much of the credit in bringing dishonor and disgrace upon our state, in the late and lamentable disturbances in Hancock county. I might say much upon this subject, but will forbear. The hireling who infests our gallery daily, is also entitled to his full share of manufactured slanders against the citizens of Nauvoo, and all those residing in Hancock county, opposed to "mobocracy." Sir, he is seen snaking and skulking about behind the doors, and stair ways; makes it his business to misrepresent the proceedings of this House, and scandalize democratic members of this legislature; his notorious insolence and disregard to truth precludes him from a seat within the bar of this or the other branch of the General Assembly, with respectful reporters, he who bears the evident mark of condemnation upon his countenance, and I might say, whose forked tongue has ceased to sting, whether the object of his malignity is ranked among the higher or lower classes of society.—It is from such sources and such men that the numerous reports of Mormon outrages reach the public ear.

Town rivalry had also something to do with this opposition to Nauvoo.—While Warsaw was on the decline, Nauvoo was rapidly increasing in wealth and population; a plan to bring about a reaction was soon concocted by the leading men of Warsaw, who made one pilgrimage after another to Nauvoo, imploring the Mormon Prophet to aid them in building up a city adjoining the town of Warsaw, by a selling a portion of the Mormon population in and about Warsaw, and commencing the building of a new city.—The bubble soon exploded, and the speculation failed. This gave rise to dissatisfaction with some who had heretofore been exceedingly polite to Lieutenant General Joseph Smith.

Mr. Speaker, I was in hopes that the Senate bill could not pass, but be so amended by this House as to leave to the citizens of Nauvoo a reasonable and modified charter; but, sir, amendment after amendment has been laid upon the table. I have seen to be a disposition to prosecute that people, and deny them even-handed justice. It is too evident that vengeance is to be dealt out without re-

gard to justice because they are Mormons; I had intended to offer an amendment to the bill, providing for a limited charter, being fully satisfied that it would avail nothing. I am sorry to say it, but I do think prejudice is so strong that justice will not be done. I arose more for the purpose of entering my protest against the passage of the bill now under consideration, than with any hope of preventing its passage. If the city charter of Nauvoo is unconditionally repealed, I now take this opportunity to say in my place, without fear of successful contradiction, that it is an act of wanton legislation, unwarranted by circumstances, and without a parallel in the history of our country.

What does the information of the Governor prove in his special message to this General Assembly, in relation to the Mormons and their persecutors, but that the Mormons are the least to blame? Sir, as I before said, I have no affinity with them whatever, neither in a pecuniary or religious point of view. I can bear testimony to many things contained in the special message. The Mormons are certainly a more orderly and law-abiding community than the anti-Mormons.

There is no doubt some bad men have and do exist among them; how can it be otherwise, in a community of 14,000 souls? Is it honorable and right to make the innocent suffer with the guilty? I will now close by appealing to gentlemen on this floor to forbear to do the act of a sense of honor and love, of even-handed justice would seem to demand that the Senate bill should not pass. Withhold your hands from the sacred rights of Mormon citizens, and leave them in the peaceful possession of civil and religious liberty. Do not persecute for opinion's sake, and thus destroy the sanctity of our constitution and laws, but extend to all parts of our state the benefit of equal legislation!

NO GOD.

We present below, the proceedings of a meeting of the "no Godders," the Communists, or Infidelists. How true it is—"without God men are fools." Nothing but Mormonism can stand the crush of words, and wreck of matter.

SKANEATELES.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

Skaneateles, Jan. 4, 1845.

Fourierism on its Legs—Socialism in its first Age—Skaneateles Community—A Social System without Religion or Revelation—Its Body.

Mr. Editor:—Believing you to be one of the few, that can courageously and fearlessly publish truth without fear of party; and as our country requires truth, I am induced to send you a description of a meeting that took place in this village last evening, in consequence of the following notice:—

JOHN A. COLLINS.

The character of this "Great Apostle of Social Reform," will be exhibited at the Congregational Hall, on Friday evening, at half past six o'clock, by those who know:—

January, 2, 1845. In consequence, the house was filled to overflowing. At the appointed hour, Wm. Rector, an expelled communist, made the enquiry, whether the assembly wished to have a chairman to preside; the answer or vote being in the affirmative, James Canning Fuller was installed. And on a vote for secretary, William M. Beauchamp, received the appointment.

After some preliminary remarks from the chair, Wm. Rector was called for to address the meeting. He began by saying he went to the Community, about 15 months ago, and stated that he went there as a free agent, not as a member of a secret association—that when he first saw the evils, he was not in a condition, either in pocket or wardrobe to leave. He censured the presses in this village justly, I think; for not publishing Miranda Randall's letter, wherein she had set forth J. A. C. in his true light.

The first trait in Collins' character that he took up, was his adaptation for business habits, which Collins says "he is more suitable for than any man in the universe." To this end he called the attention of the meeting to a long advertisement in the village papers, in which he proposes to do blacksmithing, shoemaking, saddle and harness making, tailoring, carpentering and joinery, masonry, painting, sawing lumber to order, to erect buildings by contract. This work was promised to be done in a workmanlike manner, and on reasonable terms. This advertisement had a tendency to deceive, as at that time they had no sawmill, no forge. Tailors they hired, saddlers and harness makers they hired, and so on. (See 4th page.)

FOREIGN NEWS

The Hibernia says the Herald, arrived at Boston at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning with London papers of the 3d, and Liverpool's of the 4th instant.

We regret to state that no tidings of the United States, or England, had been received at Liverpool to the 4th inst.

The movement in Ireland, in opposition to repeal, was producing great excitement.

O'Donnell is arrayed against the Pope. No change in the price of cotton.

The English money market was easy.

The Pope of Rome was dangerously sick.

Zubens, the Spanish Insurgent Chief, has been captured, and executed by the civilized government of Spain.

State of England.—The present state of things (the increase in the revenue, &c.) is a great triumph for Sir Robert Peel, after all the difficulties that were thrown in the way of his ascending to the premiership, and affords manifest evidence of the benefits of a calm and steady government.

He found the exchequer empty, and some thirty millions added to the national debt by his predecessors;—there were no apparent sources of improvement; trade languished; the funds were low; no confidence in the money market; men of capital shrunk from employing it; and the people generally are dissatisfied; but in less than four years the whole scene is changed. We have now a large surplus revenue; a diminished national debt; public credit and the national funds never stood so high; trade flourishes; foreign wars have been successfully concluded; home agitations have nearly ceased; moreover, these substantial advantages may be fairly regarded as the harbingers of further and greater improvements, political, financial and social.

Ireland.—At Limerick, on Sunday night, a party were assembled at a 'wake' in Change lane, one of the poorest localities in the city, and the room in which the body was laid out was densely crowded. The hope suddenly gave way, and all within were precipitated to the room beneath, which also fell, carrying all to the next and that again, being the third, to the ground. By this melancholy accident eleven persons were killed, and from fifteen to twenty grievously maimed—some with legs and arms broken, skulls fractured, and one man had his back broken.

The Irish papers continue weekly to furnish a melancholy list of agrarian outrages. In the last Nenagh Guardian three attempted murders are reported the circumstances attending which are of the most horrible and revolting character, and a fourth is noticed as having occurred in that neighborhood, by the Dublin Evening Packet.

Spain.—The capture and execution of Zurbano, in Spain, is the only intelligence from that country worth narrating. The previous accounts, which stated that he had succeeded in getting over the frontier into Portugal, caused the news of his arrest to excite much surprise as well as sympathy.

Belgium.—The latest news from Belgium states that in the Chambers it was decided, by 65 to 22, that no address for the dismissal of the present administration should be presented to the King.

Portugal.—On the 10th, Count Tejal laid before the Chamber of Deputies his anxiously expected budget for the year beginning on the 1st of July next, and ending on the 30th of June, 1846, from which it appears that a surplus of about 39 can tons is calculated upon.

Italy.—Letters from Rome state that the Pope is in a most alarming state of health, and that the cardinals are on the qui vive for what may happen. His holiness is upwards of seventy nine years of age.

Switzerland.—Accounts from Switzerland say that several cantons are in open warfare. At Argovie the insurgents, after having taken the arsenal, without any resistance being offered on the part of the government, seized on the ammunition and other stores, which were collected in large quantities, and marched towards Lucerne, where they were to meet the insurgents of the other cantons. The canton of Berne were taking measures to refuse a passage to persons coming from Friburg to join the other malcontents at Lucerne.

Austria.—Most of the persons who had been found guilty of political conspiracy in Austria Galicia, in 1840, have just been pardoned by the Emperor of Austria. The punishment of those who were condemned to death has been commuted to imprisonment.

Russia and Circassia.—It is long since any thing has made such a great sensation in St. Petersburg as the dismissal of General Von Rennen Kempf, who has sent to the Emperor false reports respecting the events of the war in the Caucasus. The investigation that have taken place on this occasion are said to have led to the discovery that the person accused is by no means the only one who has been guilty of this crime; on the contrary, that it is something common, and has already been practiced for years in Caucasus. Hence the occasional use of victories when no victories had been gained; hence the exaggeration with which the deeds of the Russians were sometimes extolled, while the mountaineers, are every where masters. The latest accounts from Georgia

bring the information that in the month of November the Circassians took two Russian forts, and put the garrisons to the sword.

The Emperor of Russia is said to be so much amazed at the interminable war with the Circassians, that he is determined next season to take the field in person.

Greece.—The Chamber is at length formed;—and, under the dictation of Coletti, enforced by the bullying of Grivas, Camillo Deligamis has been elected President, and Canaris and Caliphras Vice Presidents. Amongst these Canaris is the only one who has the slightest pretension to respectability; and the President, who can scarcely read, and has less skill in writing, must feel the awkwardness of his position as the head of a legislative assembly. In fact, he himself was so conscious of the absurdity, that he most strenuously protested against the nomination; and was only persuaded to retain the dignity thus thrust upon him by the promise of the portefeuille of minister of marine. This promise has been kept;—and to-day his appointment took place.

The Greek President has not one qualification befitting his high office. It would seem as if Coletti, having shown his contempt for the constitution, is resolved to make a farce of the representative system.

Tahiti.—From a letter addressed to a gentleman in Yorkshire, by his friend in Tahiti, which contains the latest accounts from that part of the world, and arrived last week, it seems the French continue sovereigns and masters of the ground they stand upon in Tahiti—that the Queen's government has not been restored—that a brief armistice has been agreed upon between the French and the native chiefs, which secured on the point of being terminated—and that many of the English missionaries are taking their departure.

Morocco.—News from Morocco has been received by way of Gibraltar, giving a most deplorable account of the internal state of the empire. The Kabyles were pillaging the towns, whilst the Emperor is described as having lost authority since the battle of laly.

New Zealand.—Papers to the 13th of October have arrived, at which dates affairs in the colony continued in a very unsettled condition. Complaints are made that Capt. Fitzroy leans to the natives, and shows not the least desire to promote or protect the interests of his fellow countrymen.

Another dispute between the Maories and the settlers at the Bay of Islands, had taken the Governor round to the spot. He arranged all the differences, in a manner, however, not satisfactory to the settlers, and the troops which had been sent from Sydney at his solicitation, in consequence, returned in the same vessel which took them to Wellington. Capt. Fitzroy, with the concurrence of the council, had declared the Bay of Islands a free port, a measure which had given great satisfaction to the aborigines. The land question also is made a matter of complaint against Capt. Fitzroy, and the aborigines are evidently determined not to give up their titles without being well remunerated.

Cape of Good Hope.—We have advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 17th of December. Since the visit of the Governor to the frontier the colonists have enjoyed more perfect security against pillaging by the Caffres than at any former period, and the tour has thus far been attended with the most beneficial results. The association formed for the encouragement of the growth of cotton wool is proceeding with spirit, and they have taken measures to procure the best kinds of seeds from the U. States.

DEFENCE OF THE LAKES.—The policy of England in the construction of ship canals to connect the American lakes with the ocean, a policy now on the eve of consummation, has at length drawn attention on our part, and the inquiry is arising as to the best means of counteracting the movements of our sagacious rival. The subject was alluded to in the Senate of the United States on the 7th, and a resolution adopted, calling upon the Secretary of War to report as to the best means of defending the lake frontier.

An article in the Southern Literary Messenger, by Lieut. Maury, presents in this connection a strong array of facts and considerations which are of the utmost moment. We quote some passages:—*Republican*.

"As soon as Great Britain began to recover from the exhausting effects of her last war with us and the continent, she recollected what had occurred on the lakes, and with deep smothered feelings of national chagrin, began to cast about how she might, for the future, best strengthen herself in that quarter. The treaty of Ghent stipulated that neither of the contracting parties should keep aloft on the lakes any armed forces beyond a gun boat or two. How then, could she make ready against the next war?

To build a lake navy, and leave it on the stocks to rot, would be bad economy. Besides, it would be attracting too much attention, and would put us, too, on our guard. She therefore, quietly went to work, and under the pretence of carrying out a system of internal improvements

merely for the accommodation of Canadian commerce, set about connecting the lakes with the ocean by means of large ship canals—the largest on the continent. Through these canals she can now, in case of war, cover the lakes with all the light forces of the British navy.

For the last 10 or 15 years that nation has been constantly engaged on these works. She first constructed the Welland and the St. Lawrence canals; with these two links on the military chain thus drawn she at first thought to make sure her future supremacy on the lakes. But she saw the importance and power and the strength of the west growing and extending and enlarging themselves by broad spreading, more and more every day. She therefore judged it wise to tear down her first works, to commence new, and build larger. The Rideau canal was forthwith commenced, and no less than 6,000 laborers set at work in deepening and widening the Welland canal. This canal, though not yet completed upon its enlarged scale is navigable in the summer. They are now at work on it, and expect to complete it next year. It has a lock at either end 185 feet long, and 45 broad; and though unfinished, it is already capable of passing vessels 450 tons burden, (larger, be it recollected, than Perry's flag ship of Lake Erie), from the ocean around the falls of Niagara, and up to that very lake, and thence through Huron to Michigan or Superior.

Our commerce on the lakes at this time amounts in value to one hundred millions of dollars annually. It is but in its first beginnings. Every year adds to the rich aggregate. It will soon exceed by far the entire total of our foreign commerce. In the event of war with England, what means have we of protecting the trade? By what possible device could the vessels and cargoes of our people on the lakes be saved from the hands of the enemy or from destruction?

Apart from the value of the commerce on the lakes to which war with England would bring immediate ruin, the exposed condition of the towns and coast on the lake frontier is to be regarded. Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Detroit, may every port, and village on that long line of lake shore would be left at the mercy of the British armaments which in a few weeks would be transferred from the docks of Plymouth and Portsmouth to the inland waters of Erie, Michigan and Huron.

Lieut. Maury urges the fact upon the country that unless, in a war with Great Britain, we can assemble as strong a naval force on the lakes, and get it there as soon as she can, we cannot defend them. "Suppose," he adds, "that England should declare war with us to-morrow; in two weeks time she could have, of her sixty war steamers, thirty or forty on the lakes. In that time not one could we add to the only one which we have there; we could not build them in so short a time. To do that would require months, and there is no channel by which we could send there any disposable naval force which we might have on the Mississippi, in the Gulf, or along the seaboard. With such a start of us, what would become of our lake commerce? It would be struck lifeless in a day. The lakes are narrow, and these steamers, in a line abreast, stretching across from shore to shore, might, with brooms at their mast-head, literally sweep the lakes from 'Sackett's Harbor' to 'Fond du Lac.' There would be nothing to prevent it. In one month's time all our trading vessels there might, either be sunk or burned, or held as English prizes."

What can be done to avert this prospective, though contingent calamity? It is not the part of wisdom to sit inactive while the means of doing us so much mischief are in the hands of a foreign power, ready at any moment to be employed against us, and that at our very doors. No Government unless imbecile or impotent, could be expected to remain inert while the possibility of such a disastrous visitation existed without being guarded against.

Happily the means of self protection are at hand; and it only remains for the government to make an efficient use of them. Lieut. Maury suggests that the Illinois Canal, designed to connect the Mississippi with Lake Michigan, be taken under the control of the government, and completed upon an enlarged scale so as to admit steamers and large vessels to pass from the Mississippi to the Lakes.

The establishment of a navy yard at Memphis has been already directed by act of Congress. At this point could be built vessels of any required size and armament, to be transferred as occasion demanded from the Mississippi to the bosom of Lake Michigan or Erie, or wherever danger threatened in that quarter. The resources of the great west could be thus brought into active development for naval purposes; and a permanent communication being opened between the Mississippi and the lakes, an identity of interest would be at once established

along the whole extended circuit from Buffalo to New Orleans. Let us hear Lieut. Maury on this point:

"The Illinois Canal is for sale. When completed on the scale of the Welland and Rideau canals, it would give us the same supremacy and advantage on the western lakes that Great Britain now has in the eastern. She can approach them from the sea, and we cannot; with the Illinois canal equal to hers, we could approach the western lakes from the sea, and she cannot. We could therefore meet her at least half-way, and dispute lake ascendancy with her with many a natural advantage in our favor. The latitude of the Rideau canal is 45 1-2 deg., the extreme northern point of the Illinois is 42 deg., more than 200 miles difference of latitude in our favor. We could, therefore, in case of war, commence the assemblage of a fleet on the lakes at least a month or six weeks earlier in the spring, or later in the fall, than she could, which natural advantage would be sufficient of itself to turn the scale in our favor.

The completion of this work upon a scale commensurate with the objects in view, (the connecting the Gulf and Lakes by steamboat navigation,) is an important link in the system of general defence. It is a great national work, upon which in war, the integrity of our soil in seven States entirely depends, and one upon which the great western valley must mainly depend for safety and defence. I therefore run up the lake flag, and go for forty-fying them with 'motives and ditches,' instead of parapet and wall.

This is a grand project—one, moreover, which the dictates of prudence and policy commend quite as strongly as it is embraced at once by the ardent mind of enthusiasm. It satisfies the reason; it fills the imagination; it is in grand accordance with the spirit of the age, it is worthy of the republic and its destiny of greatness. What remains but to accomplish it forthwith? Let no abstraction of the brain come in to divert the national mind from so practical, so useful a purpose. As for the constitutional power in the case, it would be a hard thing indeed if a nation had not the right of self-defence and self-protection—and this measure looks to that very end, and is essential thereto.

[Balt. Amer.]

Locusts.—Extract from a letter dated Fayal, Azores, Dec. 8:—

"A singular phenomenon occurred here about the middle of last month; during a strong southerly wind, an innumerable quantity of large red insects, resembling grasshoppers, fell on the island, and on the sea around. On examining them, they were found to correspond exactly with the descriptions of the Egyptian locusts. All the other islands were visited in like manner, and a vessel, which arrived a few days since, reports having sailed through them during six days; such vast quantities having fallen and perished. They must have come from Africa. They are fast disappearing."

Iron Vessels.—We copy the following from the Pittsburgh Advertiser of the 11th:

Yesterday afternoon, an iron vessel, called the Hunter, was launched at the iron ship yard of Mr. Tomlinson. This vessel is about 130 tons burthen, built on Lieut. Hunter's plan of submerged propellers. She belongs to Lieut. McLaughlin, of the United States navy, and is intended for commercial use; or, as is reported, is to go to Russia, to give the Autocrat a specimen of American skill, and of Lieut. Hunter's plan of propulsion. She is to be full rigged, as a brig or schooner, we have not learned which.

Two other iron rigged steamers, constructed here, are afloat, one launched at Erie, the Michigan, a large war steamer and the revenue cutter Jefferson, launched at Oswego, on Lake Ontario.

In addition to these, we have two on the stocks. One, a large iron steamer, to be ship-rigged on Hunter's plan, called the John Tyler, intended for a revenue cutter for the Gulf of Mexico. This will be launched shortly. The other is an iron forty four gun steam frigate, to be ship rigged, of about 1,100 tons—this will be a splendid vessel, and the largest iron vessel ever built in the United States. She will not be launched until next season. Both these are on Hunter's plan.

Self Instruction.—Lord Brougham once remarked, that if we were deprived of what we learn during the three first years of our lives, we should be the most ignorant beings on the face of the globe. The learning referred to in that remark, is evidently science, acquired by self-instruction. A knowledge of the productions of nature, and of the laws which govern them; obtained by direct observation and diversified experiments—by self-moved, self-impelled, delightful and almost ceaseless efforts, on the part of the young and self-taught pupil.

"Bless my soul," said an old lady on seeing the political heading in a newspaper, 'Illinois moving.' 'I hope it won't move on to my son William's farm on the border of Indiana.'

THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1845.

DEDICATION.

Last week, the "Music Hall" was dedicated in an appropriate manner. Three evenings were occupied for the services, during which time the music of the band, and melody of the choir, like the wine mentioned in scripture, cheered the heart of God and man. We shall hereafter, give this branch of our city improvement, a "sweet touch or two."

COPY-RIGHT.

We have the pleasure of stating that the copy-right of the Book of Mormon, according to the act of Congress, passed in Feb. 1831, remains "secured," till June 1857. This is as it should be, and at once puts a veto on the calculations of those who would print that book for speculation.

RETORT CORTEOUS.

The Editor of the "St. Louis Organ," who only acts when acted upon, like a bean in a bladder, thus rattles out his prayer; "shades of steel and feathers look down upon us,"—which meaneth, use no razor upon us, till we have remained in a goosery long enough for our beards to grow.

SHARK FOOD.

President Polk's journey from Tennessee to Washington, was characterized by a little *wassawing*. The following from the New York Herald, is a specimen.

P. S.—The "Chevaliers L'Industrie" robbed two of Col. Polk's friends to-night on landing.—Mr. McAllister and Mr. Churchill, members of the Kentucky delegation, who accompanied the President from Louisville to this city. Mr. Churchill, I understand, was robbed of \$200 in gold and Kentucky bills. Mr. McAllister lost \$300, mostly in Indiana and other Western money. A great time for pickpockets and office-hunters truly! S. H.

Church and State.—At the last election in Canada, the political excitement ran so high that several clergymen voted, though for doing so they were subjected by law to a fine of \$2,000. Eighteen of them had been indicted for the offence, and petitioned Parliament to remit the fine. It seems that there is no prospect of their petitions being granted.—*Eastern Paper*.

If you wish to find the seeds of criminality and corruption, go to Baal's priesthood from Cain to Canada. The corruption of the clergy is as thick as the Egyptian Fog.

THE RICH DUTCHMAN.—The rich Dutchman, mentioned below, had better keep his money out of Illinois Taxes and Tyrants' touch pockets.

A great wind-fall.—The New Era of yesterday, has the following announcement:—We have it from a reliable source that a German farmer, by the name of George J. J. Geyer, living near the village of Lewiston, Fulton County, Illinois, is about to start on a trip to Europe, for the purpose of taking possession of the snug fortune of two millions six hundred thousand dollars worth of property. He recently received a letter from the firm of Rothschilds, at Frankfurt, stating that a law suit had been pending for more than thirty years in the courts of Germany, and in which his wife was one of the heirs at law, had been decided in their favor; and that a division of the amount in litigation, was about to take place, and they wished to know his pleasure concerning the amount coming to his wife, which is stated to be in round numbers two millions six hundred thousand dollars. Geyer emigrated to this country fifteen years ago, and settled in Fulton county, where he has followed the occupation of a farmer. At the time he left Germany, the gaining of the suit was considered doubtful.

Bishop of New York.—The standing committee of the diocese of New York have published the result of their deliberations upon the sentence of Bishop Onderdonk. Chief Justice Jones, Murray Hoffman, and G. C. Verplank, compose the committee.

They decide that Bishop Onderdonk has not been degraded or deposed from his diocese, but is still a Bishop; and that under his suspension the standing committee is the regular constituted ecclesiastical authority of the diocese.—*Republican*.

Spiritual wickedness in high places, is the order of the day. Jones, Hoffman, and Verplank; have as little regard for the sanctity of religion, right and virtue as Satan had, when he took our Saviour up on the top of an exceeding high mountain, and showed him all the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them, and said all these will I give thee, if thou wilt worship me. Underdunk, for so he ought to be called, is so much given to gynococracy, that, if he had the sanction of a string of corrupt

committees as long as Lucifer, a "great chain," he still would be considered, by honest people, "an old drunken debauchee."

EXTINCT HUMAN RACES.

We see it stated in a Philadelphia paper, that in the remotest parts of North and East Asia, remains have been discovered which prove that nearly the whole of that great continent was once occupied by human races whose very names have perished. Some of these nations appear to have made progress in the arts and civilization. Their tombs are found spread over the countries eastward of Jenisey, in great numbers, and are of magnificent construction. They contain fragments of earthen manufactures of porcelain, ornaments, and various implements of silver, gold, and copper. The learned academicians of St. Petersburg have satisfied themselves that such relics belonged to a people who must have disappeared before the light of history dawned upon these countries. Discoveries leading to a similar result have been traced through the New World, from the countries bordering on the Mississippi and Ohio, where tombs are found containing skeletons of a different conformation from that of the present native tribes, to the high table-land of Tuluca, in the Peruvian Cordillera, where are seen the supposed ancient representatives of the Flat Heads. Even in the islands of Polynesia, vestiges are discovered which have been referred to a former race of inhabitants; and there are facts which indicate that extensive countries in Europe were occupied by races of a different physical character from the present natives, in times which preceded the arrival of Celta and Gothic, and other Indo-Germanic nations from the East.—*Evening Star*.

The foregoing remarks are used by philosophers and speculators upon the bible, and mankind to prove that revelation is false; that the world always existed, and that the various families of the earth are spontaneous. It is a little astonishing that men, having reason enough to read, write and reflect, should come before the world with such arguments to disprove revelations, when every person of any understanding who ever discerns upon the first perusal, strong testimony in support of the bible. Such relics prove that there has been a flood, according to the bible; the remains of various races of men, bear testimony, that "there were giants in the earth before the flood;" that there have been "mighty men, and men of renown," in all ages, and in all countries.

Why men are so blind to true knowledge, is more mysterious than the most marvellous mystery they produce to sully the everlasting truth. All the ruins, all the countries, and all the remnants of nations, mentioned in holy writ, are on hand as witnesses of the facts. And, as yet, men are so stupid, that they will not believe in the truth, till it is proved to them by the ruins of the world, as the waters do the sea.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE CONCERT.

"Music bath charms."

Mr. Ector.—The late Concerts, which came off at the new Music Hall, in this place, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday nights of last week, was attended with great interest on each evening. The Music Hall is a large and commodious brick building, suitable to convene some seven or eight hundred persons. It is finished at the north end with a raised floor or platform, furnished with seats and desks for the accommodation of singers and musicians.

On Wednesday evening I was in attendance to see what music there was in Nauvoo. At sun-down the house was filled beyond convenience, and it was found impossible for more to enter. At dusk the house was lighted with three chandeliers, which spread an ample light over the vast assembly, disclosing hundreds of happy and smiling faces exhibiting the beautiful and intelligent faces of Nauvoo.

The choir consisted of twenty-seven female singers, and eighteen gentlemen. There were twelve of the band present. Two pieces were performed and a prayer was made by Elder Almon Babbitt.

A programme of the pieces performed has already been published in your paper, so I need not recapitulate them. But permit me to say, they were performed excellently—they could not have been surpassed. The "Seer," a hymn composed by Elder John Taylor, on the massacre of the Prophet, was sung elegantly. The "Lamentation of Zion," a duet composed by Wm. Clayton, was sung by Elder J. Kay and Miss Susan Divine.

Mr. Kay as a singer, would do credit to any Eastern concert. His voice is full, soft, and well cultivated, and he varies it with harmony and skill. The female voice was full of melody and sweetness. This was an affecting and sentimental piece, and excited a deep intensity of feeling.

The glee sung by Wm. Cahoon and lady, and Mrs. Bayles, was sung with credit.

they had none of, and of harness makers but one. As to building, they had to hire mechanics from the village to put them up. He gave a specimen of Collins' business habits, with regard to purchasing a wood lot up the lake, hiring choppers, and conveying his logs on railroad, whereby the logs cost more than the lumber was worth when sawed, besides having them in an unsalable situation—his giving his note, and refusal to pay the same—representing himself as an agent of a paper called the *Social Pioneer*, by which he incurred a debt of ninety-six dollars, which he drew from the Treasury, and never accounted therefor. He then treated of John's benevolence, and added two or three cases of his brutal conduct to a Mrs. Valzezer, his unmanly threats to her—his conduct with regard to Edward Blitby, of Philadelphia, who was threatened to be turned out of his room, after having obtained all that could be obtained from him, because he had expressed himself unfavorably to his measures—his abusive language to females—his conduct to himself (Rector)—how, in order to get a remuneration for his labor, he (Rector) had taken a yoke of oxen, wagon, and fifteen bushels of wheat, after endeavoring, in vain, to obtain a settlement with Collins; which wheat he sold—how Collins, a man that disbelieved in an appeal to the law, issued a writ of replevin, and arrested him (Rector). Spoke of Dr. Dwight, and a man named Beckett, as two of Collins' strenuous supporters. Also of Collins' complimentary toast in regard to the *Boston Investigator*—a paper which will publish nothing detrimental to his, Collins' interest.

O. Kellogg, of Ohio, then stood up to speak. J. A. Collins also stood up, but was received with loud signs of disapprobation, hisses, cries of "Down with Collins!" The chairman interfered, restored order, and requested Collins to sit down. Collins sat down with a countenance resembling that of a demon; as it appeared, from the expanded veins in his forehead, that he was wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement. Kellogg then accused Rector of frequently taking community property. An enquiry from John Milton Arnold, whether it was not a community principle for each to help himself to what he wanted, called forth loud applause, and Kellogg proceeded. Hissing and great uproar. J. A. Collins stood up. (Hissing and increased cries of "down, down.") The chairman called on him to sit down, he refused. (The uproar at this crisis was tremendous.) After some time the chairman obtained order, and then stated that he thought that a person who would not observe, and pay respect to the chair, ought not to have a hearing. (Great cheering.) Upon this, the great advocate of social reform, with veins that seemed ready to burst from mental excitement, and a countenance the most diabolical I ever saw, resumed his seat, muttering "infamous! infamous!" After Kellogg had done, Collins stood up, and amidst great confusion, endeavored to substantiate his character as to honesty; attacked the character of Mr. Johnson, a leading communityist, now in Boston, who left some time since. This was received with every mark of disapprobation, inasmuch as Johnson was not present—and also foreign to the object of the meeting.

Rector then substantiated his former statement. Cries for Prior, Prior, G. Prior is a respectable man, for many years a resident of Philadelphia, and of late years of this town and Waterloo. G. Prior then stood up and confirmed Rector's statement—spoke of the creed that was published, something over a year ago, as being got up for a particular purpose, which was to get rid of Johnson, whose ideas of liberty were more enlarged than Collins'—spoke of Collins' hypocrisy.

Collins here stood up to explain. (Great confusion, hisses, &c.) A vote being taken as to whether Collins should explain or not, was carried in the affirmative—he then spoke of his former good friends and zealous coadjutors in a manner both sneering and contemptible—of his good deeds as a peace maker—his good management as a farmer—spoke of the farm as one of extraordinary fertility, as if according to his estimate would produce 70 bushels of shell corn per acre—stated his benevolence would not allow him to assist a single individual, but must extend to the mass; and therefore, if he could not assist the whole world, he refrained from relieving the wants of the solitary indigent—stated that the advertisements in the village papers had been inserted under an impression that the members of the community would have carried out his intentions, but that he found them intractable. He had no complaint to make but against those who "opposed him in his ambitious views." Mr. Kennedy, a late member, then spoke; he said he believed there were many honest and honest people at Community Place, and he wished the audience to observe, that he did not consider J. A. Collins and community as synony-

mous—that as far as his experience was concerned, he must say, that what Rector had stated of Collins was too true.

A Mr. Holmes then took the floor on Mr. Kennedy's setting down—he appears a perfect counterpart of Collins he endeavored to convince the audience that the difference consisted in mere matters of opinion, and charged Rector with being idle, and that he considered G. Prior had stated what was not true. Prior hereupon called upon Holmes for proof.

Holmes after much deliberation and hesitancy, said he did not think that Collins had invited Prior to the Community as stated by Prior, but Prior stated that he had the letter by him, and offered at a future day to produce it, wherein the invitation was given to him by Collins. Rector, charged Collins with uncommunity principles, with regard to his conduct to a man named Jackson. Collins replied that Jackson was a man with a large family, and though he did not object to Jackson as a man, still he would dispense with him to get rid of his family. Prior charged him with hypocrisy in his conduct to Mr. Johnson, inasmuch as that he heaped the most opprobrious epithets on his head—but at his parting with him he must salute him with a kiss. This was confirmed by a lady then present, not withstanding Collins' denial. Prior also charged him with being an encourager of licentious conduct, which Collins did not deny but in a general way—giving the lie to all Prior had stated.

The meeting continued from half past ten, during which it seemed as if hell had been let loose—such hooting, hissing, and yellings require a more graphic pen than mine to describe. Collins was denounced as a complete tyrant in his conduct, tho' he acted under the cloak of professed love to all mankind—as a covetous, and an ambitious man—a perfect atheist, under the cloak of a true worshipper. Collins denounced his accusers as being idle and poor; and, therefore, of no consideration in the public eye, on account of their poverty. This is rather strange doctrine for a man, whose whole life has been prowling on the public, as a beggar, for livelihood; and according to his own statement, who has ever acted the hypocrite.

Much praise is due to the Chairman for his impartiality towards the speakers; and the enthusiasm with which his observations were greeted, plainly showed that the audience appreciated the course he pursued.

The cause of the trouble at Community appears a jealousy of too much power invested in one man—and that man John A. Collins. Johnson, who is somewhat of a lawyer, and about the most honest and industrious amongst them, has been a complete thorn in the flesh to Collins in curbing his ambition. As a last resource, Collins got a friend to buy Johnson's interest in the concern, and to give him employment in Boston at a yearly salary. When Johnson got to Boston, he exposed Collins, and raised such a rookery at Community place, that in order to keep possession of the station of ruler, it became necessary to have a clearance of all opposers to the one man in power; accordingly a large number left, and one man undertook to remunerate himself by taking off some of the Community property, and for so doing was arrested by virtue of a writ issued in Collins' name. You know Collins, and I need not inform you what a serpentine man he is—a perfect kaleidoscope—never catch him in a position twice alike—beautiful in theory, but unsubstantial in practice.

On the following Wednesday, the 8th, another meeting was held in the same place, and the same persons presided. The charges were a recapitulation of the former statements, with additions of Collins' mode of keeping accounts—inasmuch as an arbitration lately held at Community place, Collins had made no entry of property to a considerable amount to the credit of the Community, and had represented the liabilities of the association much greater than they were.

Collins in a specious speech endeavored to explain, and was listened to with the greatest attention. Considerable recrimination took place. From Collins' account the association were between two and three thousand dollars in debt, and according to his opponent, a balance of from four to five hundred dollars made the Community so much better than nothing!

Mr. Orris, formerly an attorney in this county, seems the most independent man at Community at present. He stated that he thought Rector a misused man, and had so stated at Community. Collins admitted that though he had charged Rector with being idle, that he had made an advance of a considerable sum of money to him, in order to keep him there to work at a dollar a day. Rector called upon one young man from New Hampshire to state if he, the young man, did not receive the treatment due a man, and if he was not deceived with regard to

Community. The young man, with a care-worn countenance, declined saying any thing at present. This seemed to imply, I dare not—I am too dependent on the Community now, but the time will come when I may open my mouth too. The result of the exposition was this, that the citizens are clearly convinced of what they have long thought of this association—that it is an atheistical seminary, and an impure fountain—that the sentiments published to the world are not, neither can they be, carried out there.

The house was crowded to excess; the greatest order was observed, for which the chairman deservedly received a vote of thanks, which was enthusiastically given. It is no easy matter to make Community folks observe the rules requisite at such meetings, as they follow the impulse of their own feelings, unobservant of common usages. The meeting continued until half past ten, and then retired in a peaceable manner.

One member accused Rector of thieving, for which he has obtained lodgings in the county jail, for a time to await the result of a trial.

FAIRFIELD.

Hancock Circuit Court, Illinois, to the May term 1845.

Martha Boley, Compt. Petition for Divorce.

Cyrus Boley, Deft. Cyrus Boley is hereby notified that Martha Boley has filed her petition for a divorce in the Circuit Court of Hancock County, Illinois, against him said Cyrus Boley, and that a summons has been issued, and made returnable on the third Monday in the month of May next, to a term of said Court then to be held at the Court House in Carthage, and an affidavit having been filed showing that said Cyrus Boley is a non-resident of this State. He is hereby notified of the pendency of this suit, and that unless he appears before said Court, on the return day of the summons, and answer or plead to said bill of complaint as required by law, the same will be taken as confessed, and the prayer thereof accordingly granted.

D. E. HEAD, Clerk. WESLEY WILLIAMS, Dep. G. F. STILES, Sol. for Compt. Feb. 24th, 1845-43:4w Hancock Circuit Court, to the May term 1845.

State of Illinois,)
Hancock County,)
Israel S. Clapp, Compt. Petition for Mechanics Lien.

vs.
J. H. Lyons, Deft. J. H. Lyons is hereby notified that Israel S. Clapp has filed his bill herein for a Mechanics Lien in the Circuit Court for Hancock County, Illinois, against him the said J. H. Lyons, and that a summons has been issued, and made returnable on the third Monday in the month of May next to a term of said Court then to be held at the Court House in Carthage, and an affidavit having been filed showing that said J. H. Lyons is a non-resident of the State of Illinois, he is hereby notified of the pendency of this suit, and that unless he appears before said Court on the return day of the summons and answer or plead to said bill of complaint, as required by law, the same will be taken as confessed and the prayer thereof granted accordingly.

DAVID E. HEAD, Clerk. W. WILLIAMS, Dep. G. F. STILES, Sol. for Compt. Feb. 24th, 1845-43:4w

MR. HUGH PATRICK, Dentist, begs to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of this city, his removal to that part of the post office, lately occupied by Mr. S. Rigdon, and returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends in this city and surrounding country, for the extensive patronage he has received since he arrived here, and in doing so, he would assure them the same unremitting attention, which has hitherto galloped for him the approbation of those by whom he has been favored, it shall be his constant object to cultivate.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH. Also H. Patrick, begs leave to inform the public in general, that he continues manufacturing the various articles in the above line; rings, brooches, pins, seals, keys, bracelets, chains, and various other ornaments too numerous to mention, two thirds of the payments expected in cash. Old gold and silver taken in exchange. Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1845-35tf

FOR SALE. A FARM of one hundred and twenty acres, on Camp Creek near the La Harpe road. Fifty acres under improvement, a frame house and barn and other out buildings, for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

NAHUM BIGELOW. Nauvoo, Jan. 8th, 1844-36:3m.

NOTICE. A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

NOTICE—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY. N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction. June 10th 1844.

OSPREY:

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, ANDERSON Master, has commenced running between St. Louis & Bloomington, leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington, and Fort Madison, Monday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 9 1-2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 9 a. m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew, to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evan's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached, in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to C. ALLEN, Nauvoo Jan. 1, 1845-35tf.

NOTICE.

OR 4 hands wanted immediately to break hemp, for which good store pay will be paid, enquire at the rope walk. EGAN & SANDERS. Nauvoo Feb. 26, 1845-43tf

LAND.

And farms for Sale in Iowa. ONE farm in Van Buren County, 4 1-2 miles from Benton's Post office, containing 160 acres. Four farms 10 miles west from Keosauqua; between Chequest and Fox river. One farm, 140 acres, 40 improved; one of 200 acres, 90 improved; one of 80 acre, 30 improved; one of 160 acres, 50 improved. In Davis County, 12 miles west of Keosauqua, on Fox river, one saw and grist mill, and 40 acres of land.

ALSO, Claims on land in Lee County, all of which will be traded for lands in Hancock and adjoining counties. Apply to ANDREW J. STEWART. Near Loomis' tavern, or to Judge Phelps. Nauvoo, Jan. 8, 1845-36-3m

NAUVOO FOUNDRY. THE subscribers, at the Foundry lately occupied by H. Kimball in the city of Nauvoo, are prepared to furnish CASTINGS, and JOBS OF CASTINGS, to such as wish, as cheap as the same kind of work can be had in St. Louis. A share of public patronage is solicited.

N. B. Old pot-metal bought. SAMUEL SIMPSON. MORGAN PHELPS. Dec. 24, 1844-34-3m

LOOK HERE. THE undersigned will exchange a few town lots, for Horses, Cattle, Wagons and Harnesses.

HIRAM KIMBALL. Jan. 27th, 1845-39tf

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION. WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be identified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will consist in part, of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs, Chariottes, Chaises, Barouches, Buggies, Ruggy Wagons, Hoarses, Spontaneous Trotting Wagons, two and one horse Lumber Wagons, ox and horse Carts, Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, also, Ploughs, Scythe snaths, Rakes, &c. &c. which we shall sell at wholesale or retail at our factory on Water street opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Yearsley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to hear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices. For we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done in our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Timber of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line on delivery at our Factory.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Pres. ELIAH FORDHAM, Clerk. SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr. BURR FROST. DAVID DE VOL. JOSEPH SMITH. DAVID W. FOX. SHADRACH DRIGGS. DWIGHT WEBSTER. JESSE H. ATKINSON. W. M. LISK. Jan. 15th, 1845-37-1f.



CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS. Coughs and Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pains or Soreness of the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c.

AMONG all the famous medicines for Consumption, none seems to be meeting with greater success, or gaining a higher reputation than that most wonderful article, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry! That it stands at the head of all other remedies is now universally conceded. It has cured thousands upon thousands—of all classes—in cases of the most dangerously Consumptive character—and physicians of the greatest eminence throughout our whole country unhesitatingly recommend it as the most powerful curative of Pulmonary diseases, in the whole range of Pharmacy. Thousands of consumptive patients have already tested its exalted virtues, and confessed its surpassing, excellent and amazing power. The remarkable success of this Balsam is no doubt owing in a great measure to the peculiarly agreeable and powerful nature of its ingredients. It is a fine Herbal Medicine, composed chiefly of Wild Cherry Bark and the genuine Iceland Moss—the latter imported expressly for this purpose) the rare medicinal virtues of which are also combined, by a new chemical process with the Extract of Tar—the most rendering the whole Compound the most certain and efficacious remedy ever discovered.

A CASE OF ASTHMA. The following is from a distinguished Lawyer of the city of New York, who had been afflicted with the Asthma for upwards of Twenty Years; and who, after reading such cases can doubt the efficacy of this medicine!

New York, January 25, 1843. I have been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for 24 years—sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks; and although attended by various medical advisers, of the highest reputation and skill in the country, the relief was but partial and temporary—the disease proved nearly fatal to my life.

Some weeks ago I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which gave me instant relief, and a single bottle produced in a few days what I believed to be a permanent cure.

A. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law, No. 58 Williams st., New York. We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate, and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public.

F. A. TALMADGE. Recorder of the city of New York. JOHN POWER, D. D. Vicar General of New York.

P. S. The above certificate may be seen at No. 125 Fulton street, New York. Price \$1 per bottle, or six for \$5.

All orders from dealers south and west of the Wabash river should be addressed to Benjn. Phelps 76 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo. The above truly valuable medicine is for sale at this office. Feb 13-42-3m

BENJAMIN PHELPS, No. 76 Chestnut Street, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, WESTERN GENERAL AGENT FOR ALL THE

BEST FAMILY MEDICINES. OFFERS to Dealers and others the following highly popular and valuable Medicines:

Wistar's balsam of wild cherry
Rev. I. Covert's balsam of life
Humphrey's Pile ointment
Dr. Williams' pain soother
Brite's rheumatic liniment and pills
Sappington's pills
Dr. Starkweather's hepatic elixir
Dr. Halsted's magnetic remedies
Bristol's sarsaparilla
Fridley's letter ointment
Fahnestock's vermifuge
Jew David's or Hebrew plaster
Dr. Halsted's brick pills
No 13-42-6m

EARTHENWARE EARTHENWARE! GROCUT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufacturing, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one block north of Parley Street. Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f.

IOWA TWINS. THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY.

The Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route. DANIEL C. DAVIS. May 23d. 1844.

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparation (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been proved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES. Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES. The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPFIRE LOZENGES. For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Pains in the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES. The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES. These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distasteful disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded. SHERMAN'S PAIN MAN'S PLASTER. This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, sides, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and is price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

NOTICE. PERSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

A. W. BABBITT, Attorney at Law, HAS removed his office to the city of Nauvoo and has taken the office occupied by the late General Joseph Smith, where he will be ready to attend to any, or all business committed to his trust. Oct. 9, 1844-23tf

ACCEPTABLE. ANY quantity of provisions, for subscriptions, at this office. Sept. 25, 1844.

WANTED. 100 CORDS of wood, at this office. Sept. 25, 1844.

TAKE NOTICE. STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKING. Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cjod Caps made to order.

TERMS, L. O. W. Residence, Parley St. Gen. Phelps' old house. June 12-44

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING. In all its various branches, and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as perfectly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his PRICES.

| | | | | |
|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Quartos | half | bound | plain | 1 1/2 |
| do | do | do | neat | 2 1/2 |
| do | whole | bound | plain | 2 1/2 |
| do | do | do | neat | 3 1/2 |
| Octavo | full | bound | plain | 1 1/2 |
| do | do | do | neat | 2 1/2 |
| do | do | do | neat | 3 1/2 |
| do | do | do | extra | 4 1/2 |
| Twelves | full | bound | plain | 1 1/2 |
| do | do | do | neat | 2 1/2 |
| do | do | do | neat | 3 1/2 |
| do | do | do | neat | 4 1/2 |

All other kinds of work not above mentioned, done on the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR. Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1844.